

New German Divisions Fail to Stop Haig's Army

**British Win at Three Points
Between Lens and
St. Quentin**

**Teuton Casualties
Are Staggering**

**Hindenburg's Men, Forced
Into Open, Appear To
Be Losing Morale**

London, April 24.—In the face of growing opposition along the entire line, the British smashed forward to-day at three points on the front between Lens and St. Quentin and maintained all their lines.

Some of the most violent fighting of the whole war is going on along the British front, particularly in front of the Drocourt-Queant line, though to-day was a little less violent than yesterday's. Here, where Hindenburg has hurled seven fresh divisions into the fighting line to stem the British advance, Haig's guns, heavy and light, have pounded to bits the powerful defenses of the enemy, and literally blasted the German soldiers out of their trenches.

Forced from the dugouts, where they have grown accustomed to hiding, the Germans are depending on their own efforts instead of on concrete and steel. As a result, their losses are appalling.

As another command has been forced to use troops of a higher grade than those whose morale has been weakened by the long hiding. The new troops are declared to be a much finer lot than those employed in the earlier stages of the battle.

Villages Are Occupied

Advancing along the Peronne-Cambrai road, between Trescault and Goppeville—both of which villages were captured in the last drive—Haig's forces occupied to-day the villages of Villers-Polouch and Beaucamp after bitter fighting.

South of this point, and to the east of Esch, the British gained ground "on a wide front," the War Office reports, reaching and crossing the St. Quentin Canal near Vendhuile, less than two miles from the important railroad center of Le Cateau.

On the main line of the Arras battle front, from Croisilles to Gavrelle, Haig's forces advanced their line to within a few hundred yards of Cherisy and Fontaine-les-Croisilles, pressed forward east of Monchy-le-Preaux and Rieux, and maintained their positions in Gavrelle against a series of furious counter assaults by the German troops, whose losses were severe.

"More than 2,000 prisoners have passed through our collecting stations since Monday morning, and there are others yet to come," says to-night's official communiqué from General Haig.

French Again Progress

The French continued their raking bombardment of the enemy's lines along the Aisne and in the Champagne, and made further progress toward the famous Chemin des Dames, paving the way for another stroke of a magnitude equal to that last week, when nearly twenty thousand prisoners fell into their hands.

Along the whole battle line the Germans are now throwing their reserves into the fray with a prodigality that is astonishing British critics and correspondents. Haig reports to-day that "the enemy constantly repeated his unsuccessful counter attacks with great determination and regardless of losses."

On the Wauban, or Drocourt-Queant, line, particularly, the British are using men recklessly in a supreme effort to hold this vital part of his defensive system. Seven German divisions fought the British advance along this front yesterday, Haig reports.

The superiority of the British artillery finally brought them the victory. Using machine guns and field pieces almost exclusively, because of the small efficiency of howitzers in semi-open fighting, the British gunners set up barages through which the enemy's columns were unable to cut their way without terrific losses.

One correspondent at the front states to-day:

"During the last thirty-six hours the Germans have shown a complete recklessness in repeating counter attacks in mass without regard to the consequences which must be appalling." On the other hand, Berlin states that "reports from the troops unanimously confirm that yesterday's losses of the English were appreciably high."

Germans Ask Support

The German official report further claims the failure of the British attack, except on the Cambrai-Arras road, adding: "The enemy's attempt to break through near Arras has failed with tremendous losses. . . . England's night has suffered a heavy, sanitary defeat through the foresight of German headquarters and the constant desire of our brave troops for victory." An appeal is made in the statement for the support of "every German man or woman, peasant or laborer."

Besides improving their positions on the vast strategic plateau of the Chemin-des-Dames, the French advanced near Juvin-court, where a German post was occupied; in the region of Moronville where German trenches were penetrated and found to be filled with bodies of the dead, and near Eparges, in the Champagne, where the enemy's defenses were destroyed and prisoners brought back by light riding parties.

**Petrograd Radicals
Menace U. S. Embassy**

**Militia Halt Outbreak Due to
Anarchist's Reported
Death Here**

Petrograd, Monday, April 23 (via London, April 24).—An effort by a small group of ultra-radicals to make an unfriendly demonstration before the American Embassy to-day was frustrated by militia men as the radicals marched down the Nevsky Prospect on their way to the embassy.

The demonstration is said to have been due to the alleged killing in America of a man named Mooney, who was under sentence in San Francisco, a guard was sent by the authorities to protect the embassy.

The Mooney referred to is probably Thomas J. Mooney, who is under sentence of death for connection with the bomb explosion in San Francisco, in July, 1916, in which several persons were killed.

SOMEBODY'S CHANGED THE TUNE



**Says Kaiser Will
Moderate U-Boat
War for Neutrals**

**Christiania Hears Spain
Has Already Been Grant-
ed Concessions**

**Spain Threatens
To Sink U-Boats
"To Defend Life"**

**Germany Urged to
Adopt Peace Plan**

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Cabinet Moves To Supply Food Needs of Allies

**Is Informed That Situation
Is Grave and Grow-
ing Worse**

**Immediate Steps
To Send Our Surplus
Campaign Started to End
Waste Here and System-
atize Distribution**

Washington, April 24.—Food conditions in several of the nations of the Entente Allies have been reported to the American government as critical, and President Wilson and his advisers at to-day's Cabinet meeting concentrated their attention on what is being done to increase the food supply of the United States and provide additional ships to carry produce to Europe.

Realizing that it will take time to make more plentiful American harvests, the immediate object of the government will be to prevent waste and systematize the distribution and exportation of foodstuffs, so that the best possible use can be made of supplies already on hand.

Food Problem Grave

Preliminary conferences with members of the British commission, and word received from American diplomats and commercial attaches in the Allied and European neutral capitals, have convinced Administration officials that the food problem is grave and that the situation is constantly growing worse.

**Navy Can Find No
U-Boats Here; Sees
Danger in Mines**

**Believes the Germans Have
Sown Atlantic Trade
Lanes with Explosives**

**Draft Bill Must
Become a Law to
Save Farm Labor**

**U. S. Writers Ordered
To Leave Germany**

**Abruzzi May Head
Mission to America**

Tanlac's Last Stronghold

Joffre and Viviani Here with Request For Men and Money

**British Mission
Thinks War Will
Last Two Years**

**Avoids Peace Talk and Politics
and Sticks to Immediate
Problems**

By STEVENSON H. EVANS

Washington, April 24.—Post-bellum problems have not yet been mentioned in conversations between members of the British mission and representatives of the American government.

What has passed between President Wilson and Mr. Balfour directly and privately is not known. There is, however, high British and high American authority for the statement that as yet there have been no words concerning the future peace of the world. The immediate problem is so vast and so complex as to engage the exclusive attention of all.

If the Americans have learned anything in the last few days it is that no ground exists for the hope of a quick end of the war. There is no doubt in the minds of any of the visitors about how the war is going to end. Englishmen have a serene conviction of ultimate German defeat. But they have a clear understanding of the task ahead.

**Putting the
Back Into It**

The end of the war depends, as far as the time element is concerned, on how fast the United States can work. General Bridges said to-day: "If we all really get our backs into the job we can look for a reasonably quick finish." But to the English, two years seems a reasonably quick finish.

**Blunt-Speaking
Englishmen**

The members of the British commission are most outspoken, frank, blunt. Things which they say about themselves and the mistakes they have made could not be more sweeping if made by enemies. But they talk about themselves and their problems, not those of America. On such a subject as conscription the Englishmen have been extremely careful not to offer advice. It is not their business, they say, how to run another nation's army. Misquotation of General Bridges to-day, headlines making him appear to urge conscription upon Congress, brought quick reproof from the commission's official newspaper representative.

**\$200,000,000 Loan
To Great Britain
Is Probable To-day**

Arrived at Daylight

The members of the commission got their first glimpse of the shores of America at daylight this morning. American naval officials, aboard a flotilla of destroyers, met the former French passenger liner which brought the visitors over and the convey at 11 o'clock last night about 100 miles at sea.

U. S. Ships Hoist Tricolor

Once inside the harbor, the American destroyers slipped away to their anchorages. Meanwhile every American ship in the harbor hoisted to its mastsheads the French tricolor and the Spangled Banner. "The Stars and Stripes" and the national anthem of the United States were played at salute until the last note had floated across the water, while the civilian members stood with bared heads. Immediately after came the French national anthem, which was saluted in a similar manner.

Plan to raise 2,000,000 men for farm army; Mayor's committee ready to aid city farmers on page 7.